

[0006] As shown in Fig. 1B, a gap-filling material is deposited into the via opening 114 to form a gap-filling material layer 116.

[0007] As shown in Fig. 1C, a polishing or etching process is conducted to remove excess gap-filling material from the gap-filling material layer 116 and expose the cap layer 112. Hence, a gap-filled material layer 118 is formed inside the via opening 114.

[0008] As shown in Fig. 1D, a bottom anti-reflection coating (BARC) 120 is formed over the cap layer 112 and the gap-filled material layer 118.

[0009] However, the aforementioned method of forming a gap-filling material layer 118 inside the via opening 114 has a few problems. When the gap-filling material layer 116 is formed over the substrate 100, a downward caving surface is formed near the mouth of the via opening 114 leading to the formation of a recess cavity in the gap-filling material layer 118 even after polishing or etching. The presence of this recess cavity in the gap-filling material layer 118 results in the production of a similar cavity in the subsequently formed bottom anti-reflection coating 120 and photoresist layer above the gap-filling material layer 118. A non-planar profile is a major factor that intensifies the so-called striation effect. The striation effect contributes to a worsening of thickness uniformity in an overlying photoresist layer. Ultimately, critical dimensions (CD) and the dimensions measured in the after etching inspection (AEI) may deviate too much from the desired range because an accurate pattern is no longer reproduced.

[0010] In addition, the gap-filling material layer 118 may also be subjected to the damaging effects caused by the overlying bottom anti-reflection coating 120 or photoresist layer. In other words, the material in the bottom anti-reflection coating 120 or the photoresist layer and the material in the gap-filling material layer 118 may intermix leading to a loss of gap material. As a result, there is a further intensification of the striation effect and/or a distortion of the pattern profile after etching the inter-metal dielectric layer rendering the formation of an accurate pattern difficult.

Summary of Invention

[0011] Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to provide a gap-filling process capable of producing a gap-filling material layer with an improved surface planarity so

that a subsequently formed bottom anti-reflection coating or photoresist layer over the gap-filling material layer also has a better surface planarity.

[0012] A second object of this invention is to provide a gap-filling process capable of preventing the loss of gap-filling material from a gap-filling material layer due to contact with a bottom anti-reflection coating or a photoresist layer. Consequently, the gap-filling material layer and the bottom anti-reflection coating or the photoresist layer can have a better surface planarity.

[0013] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, the invention provides a gap-filling process. A substrate having a dielectric layer thereon is provided. An opening is formed in the dielectric layer. A gap-filling material layer is formed over the dielectric layer and inside the opening. A portion of the gap-filling material layer is removed to expose the dielectric layer. The gap-filling material layer and the surface of the dielectric layer undergo a gap-filling material treatment.

[0014] The gap-filling material treatment may include etching the dielectric layer and the gap-filling material layer to planarize the gap-filling material layer.

[0015] In addition, the gap-filling material treatment may also include performing a plasma processing, an ultraviolet curing or a chemical immersion of the gap-filling material layer to form a protective layer over the gap-filling material layer.

[0016] Furthermore, the gap-filling material treatment may involve etching the dielectric layer and the gap-filling material layer to planarize the gap-filling material layer and then performing a plasma processing, an ultraviolet curing or a chemical immersion of the gap-filling material layer to form a protective layer over the gap-filling material layer.

[0017] In this invention, the gap-filling material layer is etched to form a planar surface. Hence, any layer deposited over the gap-filling material layer can have a high level of planarity that facilitates the formation of a correct pattern in subsequent photolithographic and etching operation.

[0018] Since a protective layer is formed over the gap-filling material layer, intermixing

of material between the bottom anti-reflection coating or the photoresist layer with the gap-filling material layer is stopped. Thus, the gap-filling material layer and the bottom anti-reflection coating or the photoresist layer can have a high degree of surface planarity. Ultimately, an accurate pattern is reproduced after a photolithographic and etching operation.

[0019] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary, and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0020] The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding of the invention, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings,

[0021] Figs. 1A to 1D are schematic cross-sectional views showing the progression of steps for forming a gap-filled material layer in the via opening of a via first dual damascene (VFDD) structure using a conventional gap-filling method;

[0022] Figs. 2A to 2E are schematic cross-sectional views showing the progression of steps for forming a gap-filled material layer in the via opening of a via first dual damascene (VFDD) structure using a gap-filling method according to one preferred embodiment of this invention; and

[0023] Figs. 3A and 3B are schematic cross-sectional views showing the progression of steps for forming a gap-filled material layer in the via opening of a via first dual damascene (VFDD) structure using a conventional gap-filling method according to another preferred embodiment of this invention.

Detailed Description

[0024] Reference will now be made in detail to the present preferred embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used in the drawings and the description to refer to the same or like parts.

[0025] Figs. 2A to 2E are schematic cross-sectional views showing the progression of steps for forming a gap-filled material layer in the via opening of a via first dual damascene (VFDD) structure using a gap-filling method according to one preferred embodiment of this invention. As shown in Fig. 2A, a substrate 200 (devices within the substrate 200 are not drawn) having a conductive line 202 thereon is provided. A protective layer 204, a dielectric layer 206, an etching stop layer 208, a second dielectric layer 210, a cap layer 212 are sequentially formed over the substrate 200. A via opening that passes through the dielectric layer 206, the etching stop layer 208, the second dielectric layer 210, the cap layer 212 and exposes the protective layer 204 is formed.

[0026] The protective layer 204, the etching stop layer 208 and the cap layer 212 are silicon nitride layers formed, for example, by chemical vapor deposition. The dielectric layer 206 and the second dielectric layer 210 are made from a low dielectric constant material such as fluorinated silicate glass (FSG), undoped silicate glass (USG), poly-(arylene ether) (SiLK), fluorinated poly-(arylene ether) (FLARE) and hydrogen silsesquioxane (HSQ). The dielectric layers 206, 210 are formed, for example, by spin coating or chemical vapor deposition.

[0027] As shown in Fig. 2B, a gap-filling material layer 216 is formed over the substrate 200, filling the via opening 214. The gap-filling material layer 216 is made from a material including, for example, I-line photoresist, deep ultra-violet (DUV) photoresist or a bottom anti-reflection coating (BARC). The gap-filling material layer 216 is formed, for example, by spin coating. Note that the upper surface of the gap-filling material layer 216 close to the mouth of the via opening 214 has a downward caving depression.

[0028] As shown in Fig. 2C, excess gap-filling material is removed from the gap-filling material layer 216 so that a gap-filling material layer 218 is formed inside the via opening 214. Excess gap-filling material is removed by chemical-mechanical polishing or etching such that the upper surface of the cap layer 212 is exposed. Even after a chemical-mechanical polishing or etching operation, the downward caving depression still persists on the upper surface of the gap-filling material layer 218.

[0029] As shown in Fig. 2D, a gap-filling material treatment 220 of the cap layer 212 and

the gap-filling material layer 218 is carried out so that the upper surface of the gap-filling material layer 218 is planarized. The gap-filling material treatment 220 is, for example, an etching operation that removes a portion of the cap layer 212 and the gap-filling material layer 218 on each side of the depression cavity to form a cap layer 212a and a gap-filling material layer 218a with a planar upper surface.

[0030] As shown in Fig. 2E, a bottom anti-reflection coating 222 is formed over the gap-filling material layer 218a and the cap layer 212a. The bottom anti-reflection coating 222 is an organic bottom anti-reflection coating such as a polyimide layer formed, for example, by spin coating. Since subsequent steps for forming a dual damascene structure are identical to the conventional method, detailed descriptions are omitted.

[0031] In the aforementioned embodiment, in order to maintain a uniform property in the cap layer 212 after the gap-filling material treatment 220 (etching operation), a thicker cap layer 212 may be produced initially. In this way, a planarized gap-filling material layer 218a with fully functional cap layer 212a is obtained after the gap-filling material treatment 220.

[0032] Figs. 3A and 3B are schematic cross-sectional views showing the progression of steps for forming a gap-filled material layer in the via opening of a via first dual damascene (VFDD) structure using a conventional gap-filling method according to another preferred embodiment of this invention. Fig. 3A is a continuation from the one shown in Fig. 2D in the first embodiment. Hence, components in Figs. 3A and 3B identical to the ones in Figs. 2A to 2D are labeled identically.

[0033] As shown in Fig. 3A, a second gap-filling material treatment 224 is carried out after the first gap-filling material treatment 220 of the cap layer 212 and the gap-filling material layer 218 so that a protection layer 226 is formed on the surface of the gap-filling material layer 218a. The protection layer 226 protects the gap-filling material layer 218a against any damaging effects resulting from a subsequently deposited bottom anti-reflection coating or photoresist layer. The gap-filling material treatment 224 is, for example, a plasma treatment, an ultra-violet curing or a chemical immersion.

[0034] As shown in Fig. 3B, a bottom anti-reflection coating 228 is formed over the gap-

filling material layer 218a and the cap layer 212a. The bottom anti-reflection coating 228 is an organic bottom anti-reflection coating such as a polyimide layer formed, for example, by spin coating. Similarly, subsequent steps for forming a dual damascene structure are identical to the conventional method. Hence, detailed descriptions are omitted.

[0035] If the etching or polishing of the gap-filling material layer 216 in Fig. 2C is able to produce a gap-filling material layer 218 with a plane upper surface, the gap-filling material treatment 220 in Fig. 2D may be skipped. In other words, the gap-filling material treatment 224 may be conducted immediately to form a protective layer over the gap-filling material layer 218a after the step in Fig. 2C.

[0036] In the aforementioned embodiments, the gap-filling process is applied to the fabrication of a dual damascene structure. However, the gap-filling process may also be applied to fill other types of opening with gap-filling material. For example, the process can be applied to form vias, contacts, conductive lines or shallow trench isolation structures.

[0037] In summary, this invention sets up a gap-filling material treatment to etch back the gap-filling material layer so that the gap-filling material layer and the cap layer (also the dielectric layer) on each side of the depressed cavity in the upper surface is removed. Since the gap-filling material layer has a plane upper surface, any subsequently formed bottom anti-reflection coating or material layer can have a similar high degree of planarity. Ultimately, a correct pattern is reproduced after photolithographic and etching processes.

[0038] In addition, a gap-filling material treatment of the upper surface of the gap-filling material layer is also carried out to form a protective layer thereon. In the presence of the protective layer, loss of gap-filling material due to the subsequent formation of a bottom anti-reflection coating or photoresist layer is prevented. Since the gap-filling material layer and the subsequently formed bottom anti-reflection coating or material layer have a high degree of planarity, a correct pattern is reproduced after photolithographic and etching processes.

[0039] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and

